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**KEY=LAW - COHEN PARSONS**

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## An Introductory Theory of Laws in the Context of the Ethiopian Legal System

### Introduction to Administrative Law

*Routledge* First published in 1996. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

### International Commercial Arbitration

# Legal and Institutional Infrastructure in Ethiopia

*Springer Nature* **This book is the first-ever to explore commercial arbitration in the Ethiopian context. Alternative conflict resolution mechanisms are nothing new to the country: arbitration as a dispute settlement mechanism by which a third party issues a binding decision on a dispute between two or more parties by exercising the jurisdictional mandate conferred on it by the parties themselves was established with the adoption of the Civil Code in 1960. This pioneering book evaluates the extent to which Ethiopia's laws and institutions allow disputing parties to effectively reap the benefits of international commercial arbitration. It interprets the relevant legislation and attempts to bridge the gaps in it, in order to help lawyers, arbitrators, arbitral institutions, academics and judges to understand and apply it. It also helps parties seeking to complete international transactions pertaining to Ethiopia make the right choice regarding conflict resolution.**

## Constitutional and Administrative Law

### Text with Materials

*Oxford University Press* **The fourth edition of Constitutional and Administrative Law: Text with Materials provides a wealth of essential materials drawn from a wide range of sources and integrated with lively commentary. It enables students to gain a full understanding of public law by explaining the context of its historical development and current political climate.**

## Law and Administration

*Cambridge University Press* **Contextualised study setting out the foundations of administrative law, with discussion of case law and legislation to show practical application.**

# Competition Law in Ethiopia

Derived from the renowned multi-volume International Encyclopaedia of Laws, this practical analysis of competition law and its interpretation in Ethiopia covers every aspect of the subject and- the various forms of restrictive agreements and abuse of dominance prohibited by law and the rules on merger control; tests of illegality; filing obligations; administrative investigation and enforcement procedures; civil remedies and criminal penalties; and raising challenges to administrative decisions. Lawyers who handle transnational commercial transactions will appreciate the explanation of fundamental differences in procedure from one legal system to another, as well as the international aspects of competition law. Throughout the book, the treatment emphasizes enforcement, with relevant cases analysed where appropriate. An informative introductory chapter provides detailed information on the economic, legal, and historical background, including national and international sources, scope of application, an overview of substantive provisions and main notions, and a comprehensive description of the enforcement system including private enforcement. The book proceeds to a detailed analysis of substantive prohibitions, including cartels and other horizontal agreements, vertical restraints, the various types of abusive conduct by the dominant firms and the appraisal of concentrations, and then goes on to the administrative enforcement of competition law, with a focus on the antitrust authorities and their powers of investigation and the right of defence of suspected companies. This part also covers voluntary merger notifications and clearance decisions, as well as a description of the judicial review of administrative decisions. Its succinct yet scholarly nature, as well as the practical quality of the information it provides, make this book a valuable time-saving tool for business and legal professionals alike. Lawyers representing parties with interests in Ethiopia will welcome this very useful guide, and academics and researchers will appreciate its value in the study of international and comparative competition law. and and

## Law of Spirit and Flesh

# The Law of Kings and Legal Development in Early-Modern, Christian Ethiopia

**This dissertation examines the history of the Ethiopian Orthodox legal text known as the Fəṭḥa N g śt (Law of Kings) and its practical application in early-modern Ethiopia. The Fəṭḥa N g śt is considered by many to be the principle legal text in the organization of Ethiopian Christian society. Yet scholarship on the Fəṭḥa N g śt's role in Ethiopia is quite divided with many downplaying its importance. I argue that the Fəṭḥa N g śt is the foundational legal text in a complex legal system that developed over centuries in Christian Ethiopia. First, I focus on the origins of the legal text, from its composition in the thirteenth century in Coptic Egypt, to the translation and adoption of the text in Ethiopia. Local stories of the origin of the code in Ethiopia, place its promulgation in the mid to late-fifteenth century. I consider an earlier date for the promulgation, in the early-fourteenth to early-fifteenth century. This is based on evidence drawn from a variety of sources, including Ethiopian Orthodox hagiographies and European travel narratives. Second, I explore the institutions that facilitated the adoption and integration of this text into the legal landscape of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Orthodox Church developed centers of legal education where scholars were trained to deliver justice based on the provisions in the Fəṭḥa N g śt. Throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, complex interpretation systems developed out of the commentary traditions taught in the schools of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. The scholars who were trained in the interpretation of the Fəṭḥa N g śt in the law school of the Church went on to fill the most important administrative positions in the kingdom. Finally, I look at case studies from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. The case studies involve slavery, manumission, usury and property. These cases reveal a well-developed legal system heavily influenced by the Fəṭḥa N g śt. The system is blended and contains fluid boundaries between the 'secular' and 'religious,' and accordingly aligns with the Ethiopian Christian concept of law as intrinsically sacred in character.**

Journal of Ethiopian law

Ethiopian Constitutional and Legal Development

Consolidated Laws of Ethiopia

An Unofficial Compilation of National Laws in Effect as of September 10, 1969. Prepared in Co-operation with the Office of the Prime Minister, Imperial Ethiopian Government, by the Faculty of Law, Haile Sellassie I University

Involvement of Courts in Arbitration Proceedings Under Ethiopian Law

*LAP Lambert Academic Publishing* **Courts have always been the traditional institutions for the settlement of disputes. The place of arbitration as an alternative dispute settlement forum to litigation increased immensely after World War II as a result of growth in commerce and business transactions accompanied by the need for expeditious and economic**

disposition of cases. Generally, a resort by disputing parties to arbitration is characterized as ousting the natural jurisdiction of courts to settle disputes. The arbitration agreement of the parties, however, does not have the effect of totally ousting courts of jurisdiction to settle disputes. This is because there are important areas of court involvement in arbitration proceedings across all legal systems of the world. Courts intervention in arbitration proceedings is needed for two reasons: for the sake of assistance and control. The book tries to show both the theoretical and practical aspects of the involvement of courts in arbitration proceedings under Ethiopian law. In this regard, the theoretical and practical problems faced such as the issue of the arbitrability of administrative contracts in Ethiopia will be raised.

## The Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law 62/2010

*LIT Verlag Münster* Brauchler examines the Indonesian decentralisation process and the revival of tradition and cultural self-determination in the Moluccas. Tuori studies restatements and codifications of customary laws in Africa. Harboe Knudsen considers European Union regulation of the marketing of dairy products in Lithuania. Douglas and Hersi examine the attitudes of Muslims to the smoking of khat. Simarmata studies the contrast between Indonesian state law and local officials' practice regarding natural resources use in East Kalimantan.

## The Legal System of Ethiopia

MICHIE

## Ethiopian Constitutional and Legal Development: Essays

on Ethiopian constitutional development

## Constitutions of the Countries of the World: Ethiopia

**Contains the full text of the constitutions of 192 countries, all translated into English. Complementing these official documents are introductory and comparative notes that examine recent amendments and highlight pertinent historical, political and economic information.**

## Discriminatory Norms and Application Against Women in the Ethiopian Laws of Nationality, Pension, Employment and Land

## Public Procurement Regulation in Africa

*Cambridge University Press* **Public procurement regulation in Africa is not widely researched. To address the shortage of scholarship in this area and to promote future research, this book analyses the law governing public procurement in a number of African systems and looks at key themes relevant to all African states. Part I discusses the regulatory regimes of nine African systems using a common framework, providing both a focused view of these African systems and an accessible comparative perspective. In Part II, key regulatory issues in public procurement that are particularly relevant in the African context are assessed through a comparative approach. The chapters consider the influence of international regulatory regimes (particularly the UNCITRAL Model Law on procurement) on African systems and provide insights into the way public procurement regulation is approached in Africa.**

# Public Administration in Ethiopia

## Case Studies and Lessons for Sustainable Development

*Leuven University Press* **Building an effective, inclusive, and accountable public administration has become a major point of attention for policymakers and academics in Ethiopia who want to realise sustainable development. This first handbook on Ethiopian Public Administration is written by Ethiopian academics and practitioner-academics and builds on PhD studies and conference papers, including studies presented at the meetings of the Ethiopian Public Administration Association (EPAA), established in 2016. Public Administration in Ethiopia presents a wide range of timely issues in four thematic parts: Governance, Human Resources, Performance and Quality, and Governance of Policies. Each of the individual chapters in this volume contributes in a different way to the overarching research questions: How can we describe and explain the contexts, the processes and the results of the post-1990 politico-administrative reforms in Ethiopia? And what are the implications for sustainable development? This book is essential for students, practitioners, and theorists interested in public administration, public policy, and sustainable development. Moreover, the volume is a valuable stepping stone for PA teaching and PA research in Ethiopia.**

## Ethiopia Investment and Business Guide Volume 1

### Strategic and Practical Information

*Lulu.com* **Ethiopia Investment and Business Guide Volume 1 Strategic and Practical Information**

## Provincial Administrative Regulations ...

# Analysis of Ethiopia's Wildlife Policies and Laws

*African Wildlife Foundation* Ethiopia is committed to wildlife conservation and has in place a wildlife policy and strategy that guides the administration of the wildlife sector. This policy is translated into legislation for purposes of making its provisions enforceable. There is legislation that establishes the institutional framework of the wildlife sector and legislation that regulates the wildlife sector. The wildlife legislation has strong provisions that address wildlife crime and wildlife trafficking but it also has gaps that need to be sealed in order to successfully administer and adjudicate over wildlife cases. Ethiopia is quite strong in complying with international standards that address wildlife crime including standards on reduction of wildlife trade, fighting of organized criminal groups, curbing money laundering and fighting corruption. The effectiveness of the legislation cannot be accurately gauged as there is lack of consistent and reliable data on wildlife cases.

## Media Law in Ethiopia

*Kluwer Law International B.V.* Derived from the renowned multi-volume International Encyclopaedia of Laws, this analysis of media law in Ethiopia surveys the massively altered and enlarged legal landscape traditionally encompassed in laws pertaining to freedom of expression and regulation of communications. Everywhere, a shift from mass media to mass self-communication has put enormous pressure on traditional law models. An introduction describing the main actors and salient aspects of media markets is followed by in-depth analyses of print media, radio and television broadcasting, the Internet, commercial communications, political advertising, concentration in media markets, and media regulation. Among the topics that arise for discussion are privacy, cultural policy, protection of minors, competition policy, access to digital gateways, protection of journalists' sources, standardization and interoperability, and liability of intermediaries. Relevant case law is considered throughout, as are various ethical codes. A clear, comprehensive overview of media legislation, case law, and doctrine, presented from the practitioner's point of view, this book is a valuable time-saving resource for all concerned with media and communication freedom. Lawyers representing parties with interests in Ethiopia will welcome this very useful guide, and academics and researchers will appreciate its value in the study of comparative media law.

# Forms of Law and Legal Documents

## Environmental Protection Through Rural Land Laws

### The Case of South Wollo Zone, Ethiopia

*GRIN Verlag Thesis (M.A.) from the year 2018 in the subject Politics - Environmental Policy, University of Gondar, course: law, language: English, abstract: Using qualitative method this study tries to find out whether the ANRS rural land laws' normative and institutional frameworks and their enforcement mechanisms are adequate or not in protecting environmental degradation in rural areas of South Wollo Zone, Ethiopia. Legal provisions of the ANRS rural land laws which deal with unlimited land use right, limited land distribution, land right registration and certification, obligations to conserve and protect the land, expropriation for environmental purpose, incentive and the existence of legal remedy will encourage the zone's rural environmental protection. However this does not mean that such laws are comprehensive rather such laws fails to comprise all possible obligations of land users, lacks clarity and provided in general terms with weak remedies. There is also no cooperation mechanism or forum among stockholders in the areas of rural land administration and environmental protection. Much attention is given to land administration issues than environmental protection. Environmental degradation related to rural land in Ethiopia in general and in ANRS, in particular, is reflected in the form of land degradation, loss, and degradation of water resources, deforestation as well as decline and/or loss of biodiversity. Ethiopia has designed a number of environmental laws. But such laws suffer from various defects which affect their ability to promote environmental protection. So efforts to use laws to protect the rural environment should look beyond just environmental statutes. Therefore seeking a solutions and studying rural land administration laws will be helpful to defy land degradation in rural areas. The rural land and environmental protection institution also lack financial, material and manpower capacities which hold back to carry out its duties. Due to these reasons, the rural land administration and environmental protection institutional setup of the Zone remains inadequate to properly protect the rural environment. In relation to rural land environmental protection, the ANRS rural land laws are practically not enforced in the zone due to the legal gap and unclear less, insufficient and political*

will to enforce the rural land laws. So the rural land environment of the South Wollo Zone remains in peril so long as there is no effective and enforced rural land law, government commitment, and well-designed, empowered and coordinated institutions.

## Environmental Law Across Cultures Comparisons for Legal Practice

*Routledge* This book provides a practical, functional comparison among various institutions, tools, implementation practices and norms in environmental law across legal cultures. This is a new approach that focuses on the act of comparison, looking at legal practice, from the ground up, including the perspective of citizens. Most literature on comparative environmental law either focuses on a two-way comparison of state jurisdictions or simply juxtaposes environmental features of two or more state jurisdictions without engaging in any analysis of the comparison. However, this book treats legal cultures as the objects of comparison as it provides practical comparisons among various institutions, tools and norms in environmental law. The arrangement and organisation of the material reverses the more traditional presentation of comparative environmental law as a series of countries within which separate descriptions are respectively presented. In this book the reader is presented with environmental legal themes, with examples and case studies drawn from various cultures that are compared in order to help understand the theme. Case studies draw on the authors' experiences in a range of legal cultures, including in Australia, Brazil, China, Chile, Ethiopia, Germany, India, Nigeria, Slovakia, and the USA. The comparative nature of the book allows domestic professionals to develop skills to enable them to understand and advocate broader contexts for clients, and helps students become more aware of specific legal systems while questioning why their own system functions (or does not function) as it does. The book is aimed at advanced undergraduate and postgraduate students of environmental law as well as researchers and practitioners.

# The African Garrison State

## Human Rights & Political Development in Eritrea

*Boydell & Brewer Ltd* Examines Eritrea's deprivation of human rights since independence and its transformation into a militarised garrison state.

## California. Court of Appeal (2nd Appellate District). Records and Briefs

### B045869, Respondent Brief

## Civil Liability for Environmental Damage in Ethiopia. Legal and Institutional Analysis

*GRIN Verlag* Master's Thesis from the year 2020 in the subject Law - Public Law / Miscellaneous, grade: 3.5, Ethiopian Civil Service University (Law and Federalism), course: International Environmental Law, language: English, abstract: The main research question of this thesis is: Does the Ethiopian legal system put in place a civil liability regime for damage on environment? What does this civil liability regime look like? Industrial and other activities by private entities have the capacity to damage the environment thereby causing environmental damage invariably. To tackle this problem, governments around the world has developed laws and policies having the aim of reducing the impacts that human activities are causing on the environment and preventing damage. The ne plus ultra of these laws is achieving a clean, healthy and sustained environment. Civil liability is a type of liability regime adopted by countries to

make private entities accountable for harm they create on the environment knowingly or negligently. Environmental liability, in one or another way is subjected to the civil liability regime. Numerous countries put environmental liability so that it would be governed by principles and rules of tort liability, which deals with all types of damages indifferently. However, the nature inherent with environmental liability becomes problematic whenever we try to apply the existing tort rules and procedures. These problems include the difficulty in proving the cause of damage (causal-effect relationship) by already instilled tort rules. Besides, environmental liability demands remedy beyond compensation in order to protect the environment proactively. This thesis therefore addresses these issues giving particular emphasis on the Ethiopian civil liability regimes. In an attempt to elucidate the problems and give possible recommendations, a thorough analysis on liability regimes adopted by Ethiopian laws dealing with environmental issues are assessed. Furthermore, institutions mandated to protect the environment and enforce these liability rules or EPO's are scrutinized based on fulfillment of their mandated roles.

## Ethiopia Electoral, Political Parties Laws and Regulations Handbook: Strategic Information, Regulations, Procedures

*Lulu.com* Ethiopia Electoral, Political Parties Laws and Regulations Handbook - Strategic Information, Regulations, Procedures

## Law, Development, and the Ethiopian Revolution

A survey of Ethiopian affairs, focusing on the overthrow of the monarchy during the 1974 revolution. Interdisciplinary in approach, the book reformulates conventional theories of jurisprudence to make them applicable outside of their Western context.

# The 1998–2000 Eritrea-Ethiopia War and Its Aftermath in International Legal Perspective

## From the 2000 Algiers Agreements to the 2018 Peace Agreement

*Springer Nature* **This book centres on the war that raged between Eritrea and Ethiopia from 1998 to 2000, a war that caused great loss of life and tremendous devastation. It analyses the war in great detail from an international legal perspective: the nature and the state of the boundary conflict preceding the actual armed conflict, the military actions themselves, the role of the UN peace-keeping mission, the responsibility for the multitude of explosive remnants of the war left behind. Ample attention is paid to the decisions of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Claims Commission and the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission. This study is not limited to the war and the period immediately following it, it also examines its more extended aftermath prolonging the analysis as far as the more recent improvement in the relations between Eritrea and Ethiopia, away from a situation of 'no war, no peace' that prevailed after the armed conflict ended. The analysis of the war and its aftermath is not only in terms of international legal issues, it has been placed in a wider than strictly legal perspective. The book is a valuable work for academics and practitioners in international law, human rights and humanitarian law in particular, for political scientists, diplomats, civil servants, historians, and all those others seriously interested in the Horn of Africa. Andrea de Guttry is Full Professor of Public International Law at the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna in Pisa, Italy. Harry H.G. Post is Adjunct Professor in the Faculté Libre de Droit of the Université Catholique de Lille in Lille, France. Gabriella Venturini is Professor Emerita in the Dipartimento di Studi internazionali, giuridici e storico-politici of the Università degli Studi di Milano in Milan, Italy.**

# Ethiopia Business Law Handbook Volume 1 Strategic Information and Basic Laws

*Lulu.com* Ethiopia Business Law Handbook - Strategic Information and Basic Laws

## The Right to Access to Justice of Religious Workers. Revisiting the Principle of Secularism

*GRIN Verlag* Bachelor Thesis from the year 2017 in the subject Law - Comparative Legal Systems, Comparative Law, grade: A-, , course: Senior Thesis, language: English, abstract: This thesis strives to look into the legal and practical challenges that basically arise from the interaction between the right to access to justice and the principle of secularism with particular reference to the employees of the religious organizations. This paper discusses access to justice, its conceptual framework and as a human right under Bill of Rights and its elements under FDRE Constitution. The conceptual notion of secularism and its nexus with the right to access to justice in light of the Case laws and internationally developed principles to regulate the relation of religious organizations with their employees, who provide spiritual function. This thesis is basically a case study type and therefore it depends on court decision or case laws. And we conduct an interview to substantiate the case analysis method and also use primary as well as secondary data sources and purposive and snow ball sampling technique. The general objective is to examine how the right to access to justice of employees of religious organizations are entertained in tandem with the principle of secularism. The study attempt to answer the following question: Which legislation regulates the relationship of religious institutions with their workers? Does efficient dispute resolution mechanism is established within the religious institutions? Does the civil courts are legally competent to adjudicate disputes between the religious institutions and its employees? Do the decisions of Courts properly reconcile the right to access to justice and the principle of secularism? How the principle of secularism and the right to access to justice be applied in disputes that involve employees of religious organizations? This right of access to justice enshrined under UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, as a right

to get administrative tribunal or judicial remedy when their fundamental rights is violated or restricted. It is also recognized under the FDRE constitution as one of the fundamental rights and freedom in accordance with art 37, provided that "everyone has the right to bring a justifiable matter to, and to obtain a decision or judgment by a court of law or any other competent body with judicial power."

## Constitution of Ethiopia

*DigiCat* Ethiopia has had four constitutions throughout its history: the 1931 version, the 1955 version, the 1987 version, and the 1995 version; which is currently in effect. Until the adoption of the first of these constitutions, the concepts of Ethiopian government had been codified in the Kebra Nagast (which presented the concept that the legitimacy of the Emperor of Ethiopia was based on its asserted descent from king Solomon of ancient Israel), and the Fetha Nagast (a legal code used in Ethiopia at least as early as 1450 to define the rights and responsibilities of the monarch and subjects, as defined by the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church).

## The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress

### For Our Soul

### Ethiopian Jews in Israel

*Wayne State University Press* Between 1977 and 1992, practically all Ethiopian Jews migrated to Israel. This mass move followed the 1974 revolution in Ethiopia and its ensuing economic and political upheavals, compounded by the brutality of the military regime and the willingness - after years of refusal - of the Israeli government to receive them as bona fide Jews entitled to immigrate to that country. Based on fieldwork conducted over several years, *For Our Soul* describes the ongoing process of adjustment and absorption that the Ethiopian Jewish immigrants, also known as Falasha or Beta Israel, have experienced in Israel. As the sole black Jewish community from sub-Saharan Africa in Israel, the Ethiopian Jews have met with unique difficulties. Teshome Wagaw examines the problems between the Falasha and Israeli Jews that have resulted from dissimilarities in language, culture, religious practices, education, technology,

race, and class. Further, he considers the various conflicts that have arisen in villages, schools, and workplaces as the immigrants have interacted with the larger community. In these contexts, Wagaw analyzes the issues of modernity, work skills and habits, family formation, and methods of presenting self. To further clarify the concerns that have developed among both the immigrants and the Israeli society, the author addresses the history of the Falasha; their religious and occupational practices in Ethiopia; their social, occupational, and religious status in Ethiopia; and the adversity they experienced as they navigated from their homeland to Israel. He also provides a brief but insightful analysis of the history of Israel prior to and since statehood.

## Are Human Rights an Effective Remedy? Children, Sexual Violence, and Criminal Justice in Ethiopia

## An Introduction to the Legal History of Ethiopia, 1434-1974

This is the first English-language overview of the history of Ethiopian law. It describes the main features of its unique development on the basis of indigenous customary law and Roman-Byzantine legal traditions. The study also pays attention to the codification of laws and modernization of the judicial system undertaken in the reign of Emperor Haile Sellassie (1930-1974), and to matters of procedural and court justice. Throughout, topics and areas for further research are identified.

## The context of REDD+ in Ethiopia

## Drivers, agents and institutions

*CIFOR* Specifically, the paper identifies and analyzes several direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Ethiopia including: forest clearance for both subsistence and large-scale agriculture; illegal and unsustainable extraction of wood mainly for charcoal and firewood; overgrazing; and recurrent forest fires. It also reviews underlying drivers including: rapid population increase and the associated growing demand for land and energy; extensive legal and institutional gaps including lack of stable and equitable forest tenure; lack of stakeholder participation in forest management and benefit-sharing schemes; and weak law enforcement. These drivers and the dominant actors behind them – ranging from small-scale subsistence farmers to national and global investors – are discussed in the context of the political economy, including the policy and institutional framework of the country. The implications of the overall forest condition to the objectives and requirements of REDD+ are evaluated, and key issues that need to be addressed for efficient, effective and equitable implementation of REDD+ are discussed. These key issues include: reconciling the apparently contradictory policies and programs, particularly those that negatively affect the forestry sector; improving the forest tenure and governance system; augmenting economic return from forests to communities and individuals; creating more efficient and effective forest institutions at all levels; and enhancing sectoral and regional coordination among implementing agencies.

## Adjudication in Religious Family Laws

## Cultural Accommodation, Legal Pluralism, and Gender Equality in India

*Cambridge University Press* This book argues that the shared adjudication model in which the state splits its adjudicative authority with religious groups and other societal sources in the regulation of marriage can potentially balance cultural rights and gender equality. In this model the civic and religious sources of legal authority construct, transmit and communicate heterogeneous notions of the conjugal family, gender relations and religious membership within the

**interstices of state and society. In so doing, they fracture the homogenized religious identities grounded in hierarchical gender relations within the conjugal family. The shared adjudication model facilitates diversity as it allows the construction of hybrid religious identities, creates fissures in ossified group boundaries and provides institutional spaces for ongoing intersocietal dialogue. This pluralized legal sphere, governed by ideologically diverse legal actors, can thus increase gender equality and individual and collective legal mobilization by women effects institutional change.**